

PAM - Manzanar

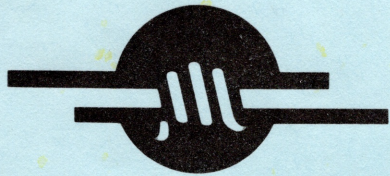
REFERENCE ONLY

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The Manzanar Committee

1566 Curran Street / Los Angeles, California 90026

Telephone (213) 662-5102

In January, 1972, the California State Department of Parks and Recreation acknowledged Manzanar as State Historical Landmark No. 850. Manzanar was a former World War II Concentration Camp for some 10,000 persons of Japanese ancestry living on the West Coast of the United States.

The Committee most responsible for this state action was the Manzanar Committee. Their primary function during the past few years has been to sponsor annual pilgrimages to Manzanar, about 225 miles north of Los Angeles on Highway 395, and to conduct educational programs and presentations to interested community and educational organizations regarding this internment experience.

Committee members are available for presentation and film showings. For further information, contact

THE MANZANAR COMMITTEE
1566 Curran Street
Los Angeles, California 90026
(213) 662-5102

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO PRESCRIBE MILITARY AREAS

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066

WHEREAS the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises, and national-defense utilities as defined in section 4, Act of April 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 533, as amended by the act of November 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220, and the Act of August 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 655 (U.S.C., Title 50, Sec. 104):

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any persons to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of War or the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose of this order. The designation of military areas in any region or locality shall supersede designations of prohibited and restricted areas by the Attorney General under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, and shall supersede the responsibility and authority of the Attorney General under the said Proclamations in respect of such prohibited and restricted areas.

I hereby further authorize and direct the Secretary of War and the said Military Commanders to take such other steps as he or the appropriate Military Commander may deem advisable to enforce compliance with the restrictions applicable to each Military area hereinabove authorized to be designated, including the use of Federal troops and other Federal Agencies, with authority to accept assistance of state and local agencies.

I hereby further authorize and direct all Executive Departments, independent establishments and other Federal Agencies, to assist the Secretary of War, or the said Military Commanders in carrying out this Executive Order, including the furnishing of medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, shelter, and other supplies, equipment, utilities, facilities, and services.

This order shall not be construed as modifying or limiting in any way the authority heretofore granted under Executive Order 8972, dated December 12, 1941, nor shall it be construed as limiting or modifying the duty and responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with respect to the investigation of alleged acts of sabotage or the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, prescribing regulations for the conduct and control of alien enemies, except as such duty and responsibility is superseded by the designation of military areas hereunder.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

FEBRUARY 19, 1942.

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Presidio of San Francisco, California

May 3, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

All of that portion of the City of Los Angeles, State of California, within that boundary beginning at the point at which North Figueroa Street meets a line following the middle of the Los Angeles River; thence southerly and following the said line to East First Street; thence westerly on East First Street to Alameda Street; thence southerly on Alameda Street to East Third Street; thence northwesterly on East Third Street to Main Street; thence northerly on Main Street to First Street; thence northwesterly on First Street to Figueroa Street; thence northeasterly on Figueroa Street to the point of beginning.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 33, this Headquarters, dated May 3, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 9, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Sunday, May 3, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Southern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

Japanese Union Church,
120 North San Pedro Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of uniting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency.

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence.

The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 5, 1942.

2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:

- (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
- (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
- (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
- (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
- (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

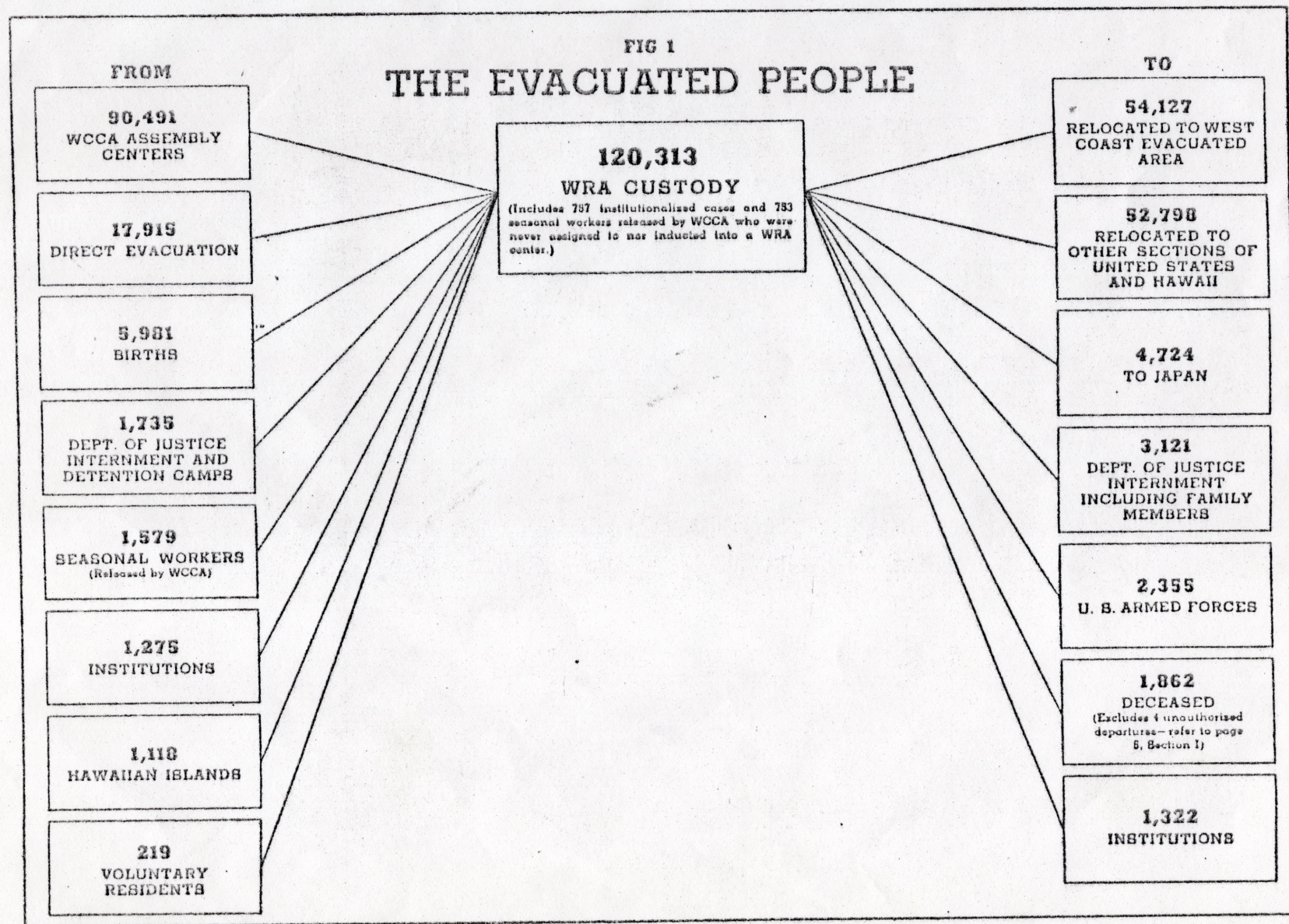
All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.
4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.

6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Monday, May 4, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Tuesday, May 5, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding



THE EVACUATION OF THE JAPANESE DURING WORLD WAR II

In the spring of 1942, the government of the United States forced approximately 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry residing on the West Coast to leave their homes to enter concentration camps in desolate inland areas. Two-thirds of these were Nisei (NEE-say) or second generation, American citizens by birth. The rest were Issei (EE-say) or first generation, born in Japan and forbidden by American law from becoming citizens. This uprooting of an entire racial group happened during World War II when the U.S. was at war with Japan.

This almost incredible episode can only be understood in the historical context of the agitation and sentiment against Asian immigrants as they came to the U.S. beginning in the middle of the 19th century. From the start they were looked upon with great suspicion. There were many individuals and groups that were active and persistent in fostering anti-Asian feelings, particularly on the West Coast. The Oriental Exclusion Act was passed in 1924 to stop Japanese immigration into the U.S. Alien land laws were passed prohibiting Japanese immigrants from owning land. There were many other acts restricting the activities of the Japanese in the political, economic, educational and social arenas.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, provided impetus for the "final victory" for forces opposing the Japanese in America. Nevertheless, plans for a final solution were never that clear. Instead, the months after the Japanese attack and the ensuing declaration of war were troubled and confusing ones. The question of what was to be done with the Japanese in the U.S. can probably be best understood in the context of this confusion, since even today it is difficult to ascertain accurately the roles of various individuals, officials, and institutions in relation to the decision to evacuate the Japanese from the West Coast.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, selected enemy aliens, including 2,192 Japanese, were arrested by the FBI. Curfew regulations and other precautions were also instituted. These steps might have been sufficient for protective purposes, except in the light of the continued battle between Californians and the Japanese. The Hearst papers presented the issue vigorously; for example, the Los Angeles Examiner on December 16, 1941, led off with the headline, "Fifth Column Treachery Told," using a quotation from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, but omitting the fact that Knox was discussing only rumors against the Japanese. The San Francisco Examiner picked up the cry, then the American Legion, then the chambers of commerce, then the farm groups, and finally the politicians--"all Japanese are traitors."

Evidence to the contrary was ignored. Bill Henry, conservative columnist for the Los Angeles Times, wrote on December 26, 1941:

The FBI chief says that yarns about the dead Jap flyers with McKinley High School (Honolulu) rings on their fingers, the stories of the arrows in the cane fields pointing toward Pearl Harbor, and the yarns about the Jap vegetable trucks blocking the roadway to Pearl Harbor that day are all unadulterated bunk.

But the rumors continued to fly and were picked up on a national level. On January 29, 1942, Henry McLeMORE, a syndicated Hearst columnist wrote:

I am for the immediate removal of every Japanese on the West Coast to a point deep in the interior . . . let 'em be pinched, hurt, hungry . . . let us have no patience with the enemy or with anyone whose veins carry his blood. Personally, I hate the Japanese. And that goes for all of them.

Austin Anson of the Grower-Shippers Association in Salinas, California, writing in the Saturday Evening Post of May 9, 1942, said:

We're charged with wanting to get rid of the Japs for selfish reasons. We might as well be honest. We do. They came into this valley to work, and they stayed to take over . . . If all the Japs were removed tomorrow, we'd never miss them . . . because the white farmer can take over and produce everything the Jap grows, and we don't want them back when the war ends either.

The Japanese 'handicaps' of race and nationality, compounded by social and legal discrimination, isolated ghetto lives, and the outbreak of war, were even too much for the spirit of American democracy and fair play. Very few caucasians really knew the Japanese; their general ignorance about this group helped to foster and maintain negative stereotypes. The range of those attacking the Japanese was truly remarkable--the American Legion, the State Federation of Labor, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the California State Grange, the leftist parties, and individuals such as California Attorney General Earl Warren and "liberal" columnist Walter Lippman, as well as the usual racists. The major newspapers in California kept up a constant attack and were joined by local and national magazines. Also as damaging to the future of the Japanese was the silence of the traditional liberal organizations. Only some Quaker groups and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) provided visible support.

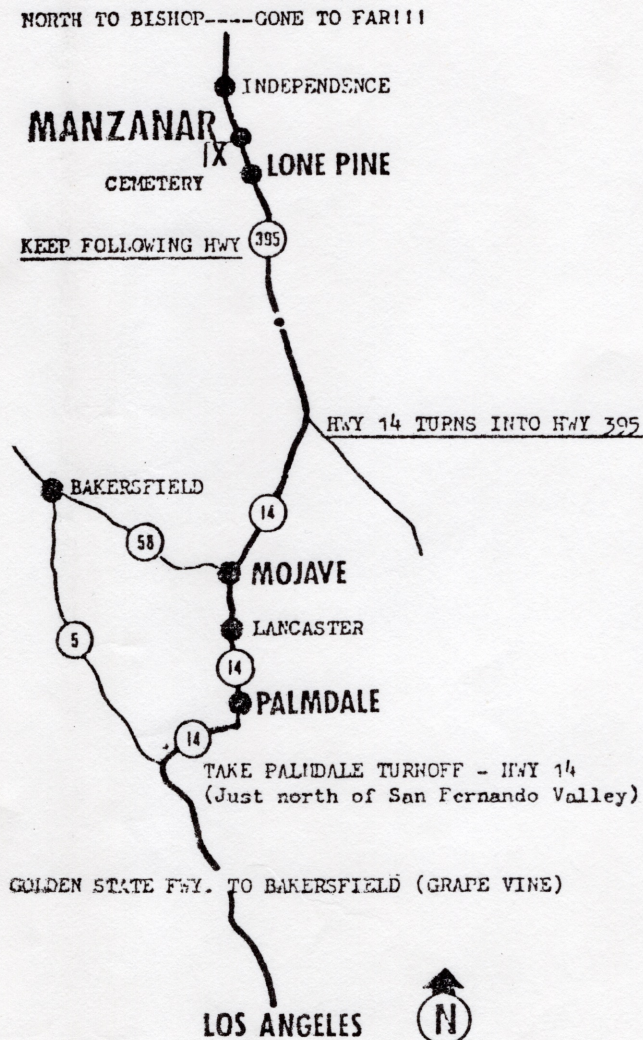
On January 29, 1942, the first of a series of orders by the U.S. Attorney General, Francis Biddle, established security areas along the Pacific Coast that required the removal of all enemy aliens from these areas. On February 13, 1942, a West Coast congressional delegation wrote to President Roosevelt urging the immediate evacuation of all Japanese, whether aliens or citizens, from the West Coast states. On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which (1) designated military areas where military commanders could exclude persons, and (2) authorized the building of "relocation" camps to house those people excluded. This set the stage for the evacuation of the Japanese.

On March 2, 1942, General John L. DeWitt, then commander in charge of the Western Defense Command, issued an order to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry (defined as children with as little as one-eighth Japanese blood), from the Western half of the three Pacific Coast states and the southern third of Arizona.

On March 22, 1942, the first large contingent of Japanese, both aliens and citizens, were moved from Los Angeles to the Manzanar Assembly Center in California. Prior to this, there was initial governmental encouragement of

MANZANAR PILGRIMAGE TRAVEL FACT SHEET

The distance from Los Angeles to Manzanar is approximately 210 miles, one way. The trip will take about five hours (including stops). The following is a list of some of the things you will notice on the way. Have a nice trip.



1. Go north on Hollywood Freeway.
2. Pass Hollywood up through Cahuenga Pass, traveling alongside Universal Studios into the San Fernando Valley.
3. In the Valley the Hollywood Freeway (170) joins the Golden State Freeway (I-5). The Golden State Freeway quietly flows into the San Diego Freeway (405) as it moves into the foothills.
4. You will pass the location of the disastrous earthquake of February 9, 1971. The roadway has been rebuilt. On the left is the Van Norman Reservoir which was drained after the quake.
5. Cascading down from the hill to your right is the water from the Owens River Aqueduct which helped transform the San Fernando Valley into what you see now. (Manzanar is located in the Owens Valley.)
6. A little further up the freeway you will turn right on the Saugus and Newhall cutoff towards Palmdale (Highway 14). Suburbia has spread this far.
7. The atmosphere should get noticeably clearer as you leave the Los Angeles basin.
8. On your right you will see some interesting rock formations which protrude from the rolling hills. These are the famous Vasquez Rocks, now a county park. Hundreds of western movies, TV shows, and commercials have been made here. This was the hideout of the legendary bandit Tiburcio Vasquez who conducted raids into the Los Angeles area.

9. About ten miles further up--if you're lucky--you will be able to see patches of yellow, orange, and gold along the hillside. These will be golden carpets created by the blooming of the California poppies--the state flower of California. The most spectacular display on this route will be on the hill to your left as you approach Palmdale. You will probably see many other kinds of wild flower as this is the "blooming" season.
10. Palmdale Reservoir is below you to the right as you descend into the valley.
11. At this time of year, you will probably encounter some gusty desert winds in this area.
12. The Antelope Valley. Palmdale (population 12,277) comes first, then Lancaster (population 48,027). There are plans for a major international airport in this valley to serve the Southern California area. There is much land speculation here in anticipation of the new development.
13. Joshua trees--thick forests of these desert trees once crowded this area. They are now protected in several sanctuaries set aside in the Southland.
14. Mojave (population 2,800) on the edge of the great Mojave Desert--about halfway to Manzanar.
15. Several old gold mining towns are located in this area, including Burton's Tropico Gold Mine and Randsburg.
16. The highway will pass through Red Rock Canyon with its reddish hued rock formations rising like Gothic spires. You will probably also see many camper trucks parked nearby and off-trail motorcycles cutting paths through the desert.
17. Further along, Highway 14 becomes Highway 395.
18. The Sierra Nevada Mountains rise to the left. Up there you will find Sequoia National Park, Inyo National Forest and King's Canyon National Park.
19. You will see scattered lava formations in this area on both sides of the highway. A lumbermill is also up here somewhere.
20. Upper and Lower Haiwee Reservoirs will be on the right.
21. Just beyond the reservoirs is Olancho where Highway 190 turns eastward towards the parched Death Valley. Death Valley has the lowest elevation in the United States at 282 feet below sea level.
22. The partially dry Owens Lake expands below you to the right.
23. You're almost there.
24. High above you to the left is Mt. Whitney, the highest point in California and in the contiguous United States at 14,494 feet above sea level. Mt. Langley at elevation 14,042 feet can also be seen. Both will probably have snow on the caps.

25. Lone Pine is approximately nine miles from Manzanar. The train station still stands where internees were brought in by train.
26. The Willow Motel uses converted barracks from Manzanar to house present customers.
27. Outside of Lone Pine, to your left, are the Alabama Hills, where many Hollywood films were shot (Lost Horizons was filmed near the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevadas, and many familiar westerns were also shot in the Alabama Hills).
28. Manzanar is easy to miss (but hard to forget). You will see a State Landmark sign "Manzanar". You will then see two small guardhouses (stone edifices) on your left. These stone houses were designed and built by Manzanar internees. The Manzanar Plaque is located on the guardhouse nearest the highway.
29. A little further on Highway 395, on your left, you will see a large, green building used by the Inyo County Department of Highways. This was formerly the Manzanar auditorium.
30. Half-a-mile further up the highway, there is a cattle gate on your left. Turn left and drive 3/4 mile on the dirt road to the Cemetery and Monument. This is where the program will be held.

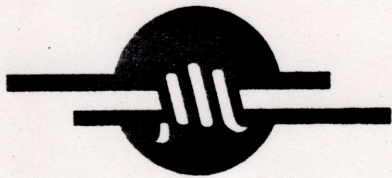
WE HOPE THE TRIP WILL BE A MEANINGFUL ONE FOR YOU.

P. S. If you have gone to Independence, you passed Manzanar, but while you are there, be sure to visit the Eastern California Museum which has many artifacts from Manzanar.

This travel fact sheet was originally developed by:

The Asian Student Union
of Los Angeles City College.

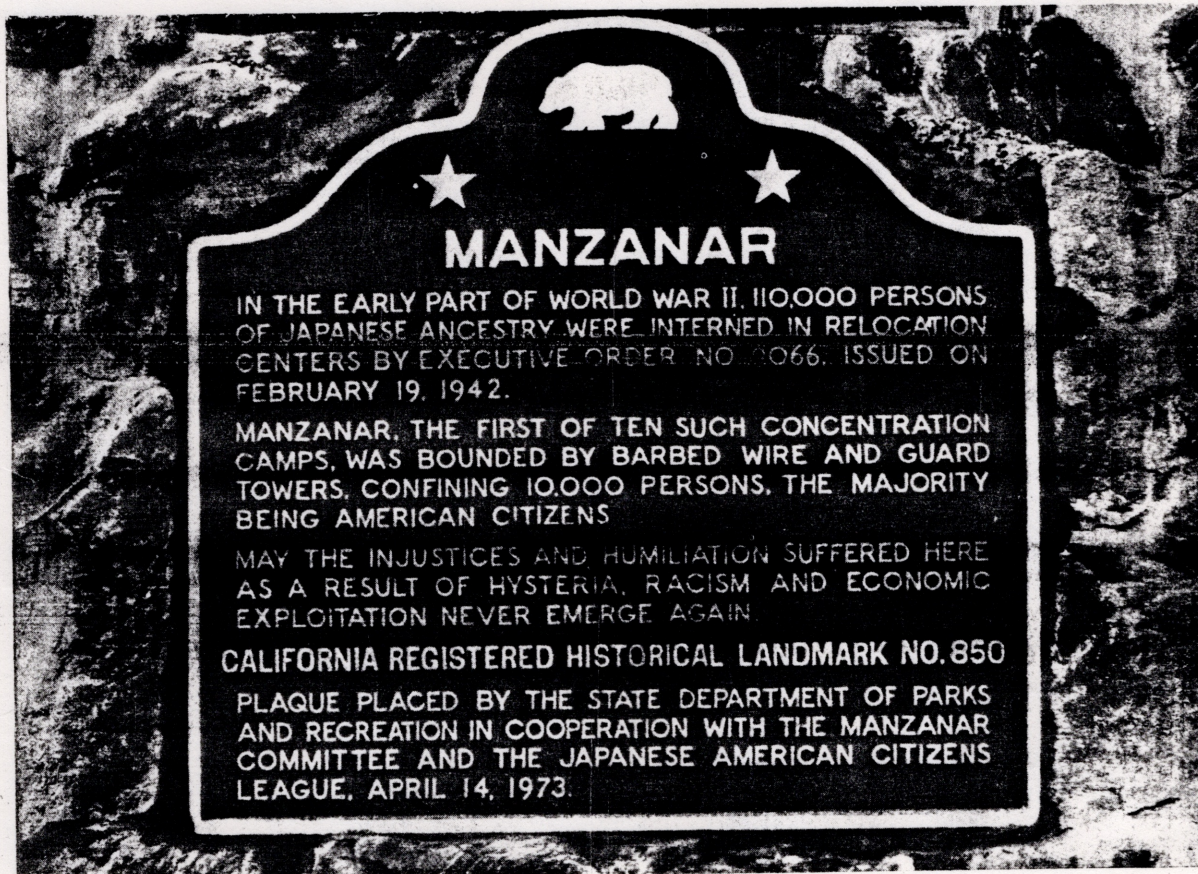
1977.



The Manzanar Committee

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MANZANAR PLAQUE: Located in the desolate Owens Valley desert of California, this plaque was officially dedicated on April 14, 1973. It serves to remind us of the 110,000 Japanese Americans who were unjustly incarcerated in ten such Concentration Camps throughout the United States during World War II. The stone Sentry House in which this plaque is set can be seen from Highway 395 between Lone Pine and Independence in California. In tribute to all those who died in all of these Camps we must constantly strive to protect all of the Constitutional rights and freedoms of all Americans. Concentration Camps in America must never happen again.

Photo by: Boku Kodama



IN THE EARLY PART OF WORLD WAR II, 110,000 PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WERE INTERNED IN RELOCATION CENTERS BY EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9066, ISSUED ON FEBRUARY 19, 1942.

MANZANAR, THE FIRST OF TEN SUCH CONCENTRATION CAMPS, WAS BOUNDED BY BARBED WIRE AND GUARD TOWERS, CONFINING 10,000 PERSONS, THE MAJORITY BEING AMERICAN CITIZENS.

MAY THE INJUSTICES AND HUMILIATION SUFFERED HERE AS A RESULT OF HYSTERIA, RACISM AND ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION NEVER EMERGE AGAIN.

MANZANAR COMMITTEE/JACL
APRIL 14, 1973

A BRIEF HISTORY OF MANZANAR

Manzanar—officially called the Manzanar War Relocation Center—began as an "assembly center" under U.S. Army control. Construction began in March, 1942, and the camp quickly filled to its 10,000 person capacity with Japanese Americans expelled from the Pacific Coast under terms of Executive Order 9066. The War Relocation Authority, a civilian agency created to administer the camps where evacuees were to be permanently detained, took control of Manzanar on June 1, 1942, and ran the camp until it finally was closed down in December, 1945.

In addition to the one square mile of the camp, the Manzanar "relocation project" included farmland developed to the north and south of the camp. The camp itself was completely enclosed by a barbed wire fence, and armed Military Police stood guard full-time over the camp population.

The camp—36 blocks of Army "theater of operations" barracks only slightly modified for civilian occupancy—was the scene of much hardship as men, women, and children sought to establish some kind of normal life amid the chaos of forced evacuation and the uncertain future faced by Japanese Americans. Discontent built to the point to where a riot developed on December 6, 1942; two men were killed and at least eight others were wounded when M.P.'s fired into the crowd.

The W.R.A., through the efforts of Project Director Ralph Merritt, sought to provide for the needs of what had become the largest town in Eastern California, in terms of food, employment, and other essentials. But it was the labor and resourcefulness of the camp population that turned Manzanar into a habitable place. Toyo Miyatake, a photographer of international reputation, exhaustively chronicled the daily life of Manzanar with a camera built with parts he had smuggled into camp (camp regulations banned cameras, and only later would the ban be relaxed). His photographs remain the best pictorial record of the kind of life the inmates of Manzanar were able to create for themselves.

Manzanar began to empty as young men went into military service, while others relocated to schools and jobs in the Midwest and East. By late 1944 the camp population was down to 5,000, and with the rescinding of the Civilian Exclusion Orders that barred Japanese Americans from their West Coast homes in December, 1944, the W.R.A. began to close the relocation camps down.

Under the terms of the lease made with the City of Los Angeles (which owned the land that Manzanar was built on) by the W.R.A., the Manzanar site was to return to its original condition. The barracks were moved or scrapped, leaving only the auditorium (taken over by Inyo County as a garage), the stone guard houses at the old main gate—and hundreds of trees planted by the evacuees.

GUARD TOWERS

Just outside the perimeter fence that surrounded Manzanar stood eight guard towers--one at each corner of the camp and four positioned at points mid-way between the corner towers. Each tower stood 50 feet tall; they were topped by an enclosed guard station, with a searchlight mounted on the roof.

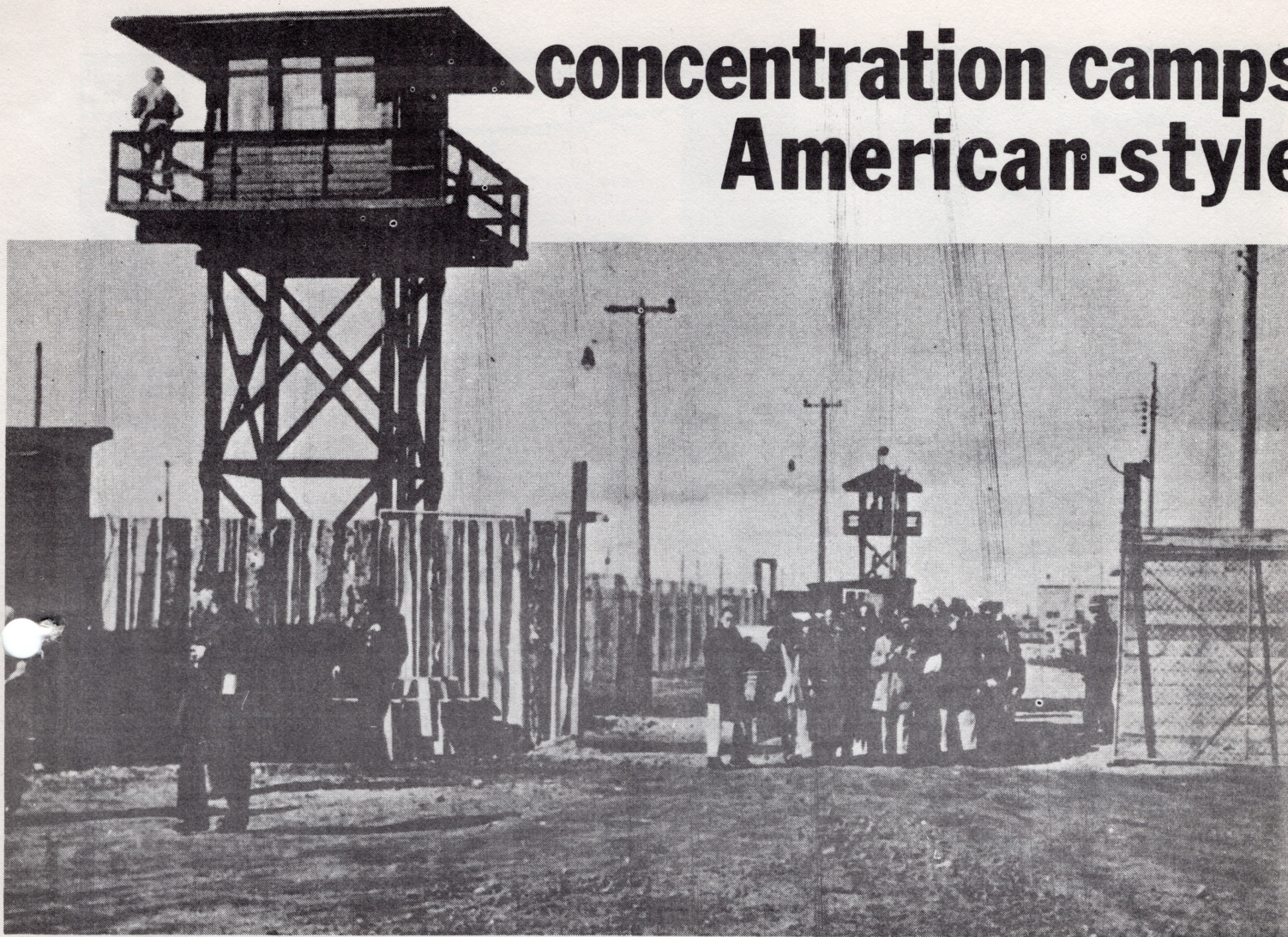
These towers were the main surveillance points from which armed U. S. Army Military Police kept an eye on the Manzanar population. The M.P.s also manned the stone house at the main gate that was closest to the highway--anyone entering or leaving Manzanar had to clear this checkpoint.

The M.P. detachment at Manzanar was equipped, in 1942, with 21 rifles, 89 shotguns, 6 machine guns, and 21 submachine guns. The M.P.s were authorized to shoot to kill if anyone attempted to break through the fence.

CROCKERY PITS

Just above the Manzanar cemetery are the pits where the plates, dishes, bowls, and cups used in Manzanar's three dozen mess halls were disposed of. War Department-issued plates and bowls were supplied to the camp for use in the mess halls, creating a large inventory of surplus crockery when the camp was closed. Rather than dump these items on the civilian market, the War Relocation Authority buried them and ran a truck over the burial site to destroy the whole lot. Over the years, the soil covering the pits has eroded and a fresh layer of shards is usually exposed every year.

concentration camps American-style



Guard towers, barbed wire fences, military security, loss of civil and constitutional rights. . . all are evidence that American citizens were prisoners in their own country. There were no charges, no trials, no due process, and most im-

portantly, no guilt; nevertheless, innocent citizens were incarcerated in American style concentration camps. Tule Lake, California.

(Photo: National Archives, Washington, D.C.)

RACISM, GREED AND HYSTERIA LED TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS

By **EDISON UNO**

Lecturer, Asian American Studies
San Francisco State University

From various quarters within and without the Japanese American community there has been vocal opposition to any reference to the wartime incarceration in War Relocation Authority camps of 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry. That opposition has often raised its ugly head in terms of critics who claim that the entire episode should be forgotten; that it is past history and of very little importance to the children of evacuees and internees during World War II.

Often the critics are second generation Japanese Americans, Nisei or their children called Sansei. It is not surprising that there are segments of the Japanese Ameri-

can community who protest any exposure or illumination of this tragic event in American history. They are probably the same Americans who would deny that America's history is a chain of repressive acts against ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged people. The cruel and inhumane treatment of the Native Americans is the most vivid example—a tragedy which exist to this very day.

The Evacuation and relocation experience is part of the Japanese American heritage. It is history which no one can deny. It is a legacy that will be etched in the annals of history, whether we like it or not. Therefore, it seems to me that we who survived the experience have a responsibility to make certain that our personal perspectives are documented in the many interpretations of this historic event in our lives.

Other critics have arrogantly challenged the personal interpretation of that experience because it conflicts with their biased views.

I suspect the possibilities of two motivations for this opposition as found from time to time in the vernacular press. It is my contention that these people are genuine super-racists and any reference to the Evacuation experience brings forth their true color, white supremacists of the worst kind. Secondly, if not super-racists, they belong to that school who suffer from a deep sense of guilt. A guilt that attempts to justify the great injustice, the violation of basic constitutional rights, the denial of human decency and humanity, the wrongful imprisonment of American citizens and the gross mistreatment of innocent citizens. Their rationale usually attempts to glorify the "good food, the peaceful and protective atmosphere of the camps, the military necessity, and other factors" which they pro-

fess made the Evacuation and relocation a good experience.

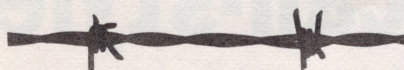
Unfortunately, those who foster that rationale have access to public media and receive a great deal of exposure to perpetuate their distorted and racist ideas. Any person of Japanese ancestry who falls prey to this line commits the unpardonable sin. Non-Japanese who advocate this rationale are either poorly informed, ignorant, or intentionally bigoted.

A key word

One of the key words which exposes the difference between those who can appreciate the traumatic experience versus those who always attempt to justify it, is the reference made to the camps or centers as "concentration camps."

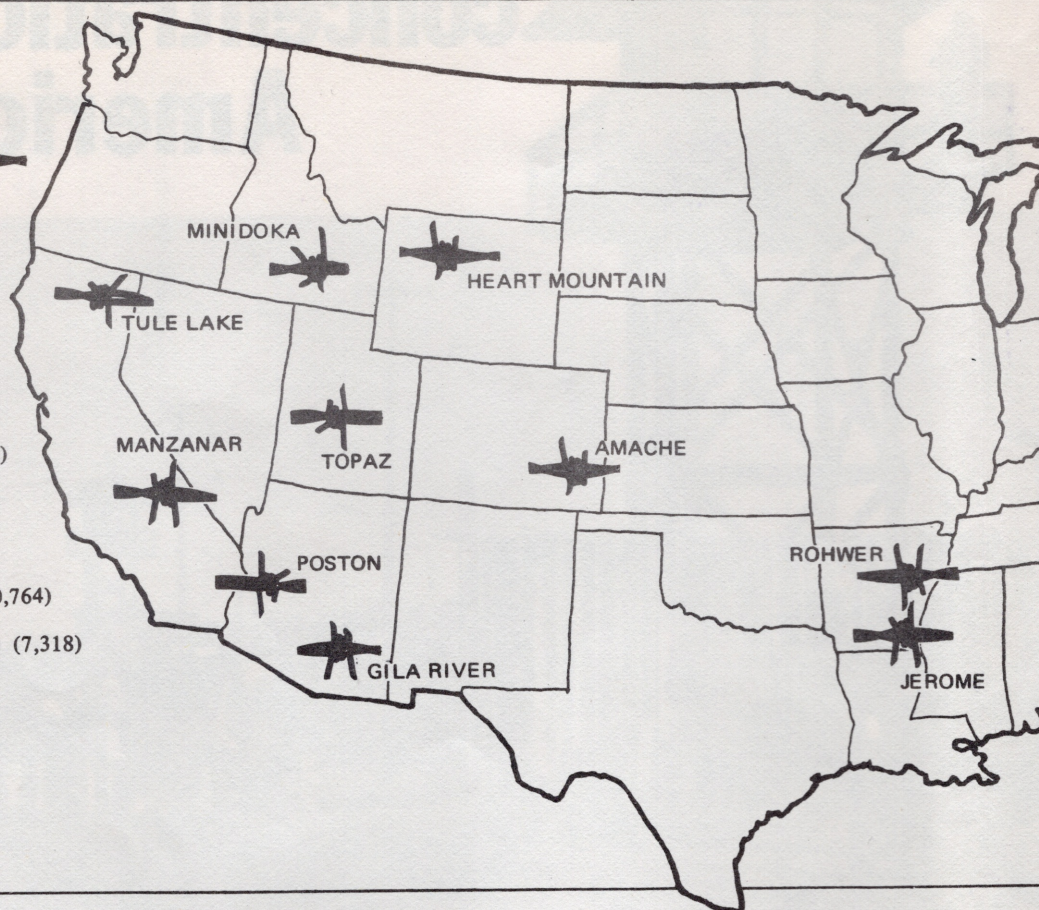
That term with all of its emotional connotations is often sufficient to trigger the debate between the two schools of thought. No matter how one qualifies the term "concentration camp," the racists can-

THE TEN WORLD WAR II "RELOCATION" CAMPS



(The maximum population is given for each camp along with the dates of its operation)

POSTON, ARIZONA (17,814)
5/8/42 to 11/28/45
TULE LAKE, CALIFORNIA (18,789)
5/27/42 to 3/20/46
MANZANAR, CALIFORNIA (10,046)
6/1/42 to 11/21/45
GILA RIVER, ARIZONA (13,348)
7/20/42 to 11/11/45
MINIDOKA, IDAHO (9,397)
8/10/42 to 10/28/45
HEART MOUNTAIN, WYOMING (10,764)
8/12/42 to 11/10/45
GRANADA, COLORADO (AMACHE) (7,318)
8/27/42 to 10/15/45
TOPAZ, UTAH (8,350)
9/11/42 to 10/31/45
ROHWER, ARKANSAS (9,475)
9/18/42 to 11/30/45
JEROME, ARKANSAS (8,497)
10/6/42 to 6/30/44



not accept its usage in connection with the Japanese American experience.

Many people have charged that the term was invented or created by the radical elements in our community, namely young Sansei students or outspoken Nisei. I have used the term many times myself; however, I usually qualify it by referring to my internment in an "American-style concentration camp."

From a purely academic point of view, the dictionary definition include: a camp where prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and political prisoners are confined. (The American Heritage Dictionary states: 1. a place where troops are massed, as before distribution. 2. a place in which enemy aliens or prisoners of war are kept under guard. 3. a place of confinement for those considered dangerous to the regime: used especially in Nazi Germany for antifascists, Jews, etc.

If one wishes to become very technical, the camps can be defined in a generic sense as all being "concentration camps" although there were some specific differences in the jurisdiction, classification of inmates, treatment, and control.

There were 15 official Assembly Centers operated by the War-time Civil Control Administration, an extension

of the U.S. Army. The camps were located at Puyallup, Washington; Portland, Oregon; Marysville, Sacramento, Tanforan, Stockton, Turlock, Salinas, Merced, Pinedale, Fresno, Tulare, Santa Anita, and Pomona, California; and Mayer, Arizona. These camps were all temporary quarters for evacuees while WRA camps were being constructed inland.

The War Relocation Authority built ten camps where American Japanese were concentrated. In some camps, the citizen population outnumbered the citizen population outside the barb wire fences and theoretically if the Nisei could exercise their right to vote in that county or district, many evacuees could have been elected to public office because most of the camps were located in sparsely populated areas of the United States. The WRA camps included Topaz, Utah, Poston, Arizona, Gila, Arizona; Granada, Colorado; Heart Mountain, Wyoming; Jerome, Arkansas; Manzanar, California; Minidoka, Idaho; Rohwer, Arkansas; and Tule Lake, California.

Some of the lesser known camps were technically called internment camps and were operated by the U.S. Department of Justice. Many of the Issei arrested by the FBI were transferred to internment

THE ASSEMBLY CENTERS

Name of Center	Dates	Peak Pop.
Puyallup, Washington (fairgrounds)	Apr. 28 to Sept. 12, 1942	7,390
Portland, Oregon (livestock expo. hall)	May 2 to Sept. 10, 1942	3,676
Marysville, California	May 8 to June 29, 1942	2,451
Sacramento, California	May 6 to June 26, 1942	4,739
Tanforan Racetrack (near San Francisco)	Apr. 28 to Oct. 13, 1942	7,816
Stockton, California	May 10 to Oct. 17, 1942	4,271
Turlock, California	Apr. 30 to Aug. 12, 1942	3,661
Salinas, California	Apr. 27 to July 4, 1942	3,586
Merced, California	May 6 to Sept. 15, 1942	4,508
Pinedale, California	May 7 to July 23, 1942	4,792
Fresno, California	May 6 to Oct. 30, 1942	5,120
Tulare, California	Apr. 30 to Sept. 4, 1942	4,978
Santa Anita Racetrack Los Angeles	May 7 to Oct. 27, 1942	18,719
Pomona, California	May 7 to Aug. 14, 1942	5,434
Mayer, Arizona	May 7 to June 2, 1942	245

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE INTERNMENT CAMPS

Fort Missoula, Montana	Santa Fe, New Mexico
Lordsburg, New Mexico	Livingston, Louisiana
Crystal City, Texas	Seagoville, Texas
Fort Lincoln, Bismark, North Dakota	

camps at Missoula, Montana; Bismarck, North Dakota; Santa Fe and Lordsburg, New Mexico; Livingston, Louisiana; and Crystal City, Texas.

The Crystal City Internment Camp was unique because it was the last camp to close in 1947. Internees at Crystal City included Germans, Italians, Peruvian-Japanese, Japanese from Hawaii, the last contingent of renunciants from Tule Lake, some 300 Indonesian sailors, as well as mainland Issei and Nisei who were reunited with the alien head of household arrested by the FBI.

A research of all pre-evacuation material discloses that no matter what Japanese Americans call their confinement, whether they were assembly centers, relocation camps, detention camps, internment camps, or concentration camps, the records clearly indicate that the most objectionable term, "concentration camp" was used extensively by government officials, military leaders, politicians, and writers, all incidentally being non-Japanese.

A chronology of official statements made by non-Japanese who used the term "concentration camp" extensively indicates that it was widely used and had common acceptance by the majority of people who urged the removal of American Japanese in 1942.

All of the following quotes are documented in the footnote references:

"all . . . enemy aliens be placed in concentration camps." American Legion, War Council, Jan. 5, 1942 (fn 1).

" . . . all Japanese, whether citizens or not . . . placed in inland concentration camps." Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, Jan. 6, 1942 (fn 2).

"A patriotic native-born Japanese, if he wants to make his contribution, will submit himself to a concentration camp." Los Angeles Congressman Leland Ford, Jan. 20, 1942 (fn 3).

" . . . immediate steps be taken to see that all enemy aliens be placed in concentration camps." Vice-Commander Tracy E. Hicks, Jan. 27, 1942 (fn 4).

"all Japanese who are known to hold dual citizenship . . . be placed in concentration camps." Joint Immigration Committee, Jan. 1942 (fn 5).

" . . . word of mouth discussions (continue) with a surprisingly large number of people expressing themselves as in favor of sending all Japanese to concentration camps." Government Intelligence Agency, Jan. 1942 (fn 6).

" . . . immediate transfer of all Japanese aliens to concentration camps established in the interior regions." Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, Feb. 3, 1942 (fn 7).

" . . . for catching every Japanese in America, Alaska, and Hawaii now and putting them in concentration camps and shipping them back to Asia as soon as possible." Congressman John Rankin of Mississippi, Feb. 1942 (fn 8).

"Japanese, irrespective of whether they were Nisei or not, were being subjected to much harsher treatment than Germans and Italians and huge numbers of them were being interned in concentration camps." Los Angeles Times, Feb. 21, 1942 (fn 9).

" . . . kept in concentration camps, not the reception centers Eisenhower had been talking about." Governor Nels Smith of Wyoming, March, 1942 (fn 10).

A resolution urging that all Japanese and their descendants be placed in a "concentration camp under the supervision of the federal government." County Supervisors Association of California, 1942 (fn 11).

"It was rather, in Life magazine's words, 'a concentration camp' designed eventually to incarcerate . . ." Life Magazine, April 6, 1942 (fn 12).

"The United States could raise (them) 100 victims selected out of (our) concentration camps (for German Bundists, Italian Fascists, and) many Japanese." Westbrook Pegler, syndicated columnist, Dec. 9, 1941 (fn 13).

"The official conception by state officers of the type of program best suited to the situation was one on concentration camps with workers being farmed out to work under armed guards." The Relocation Program, Page 7, 1942 (fn 14).

" . . . the indisputable facts exhibit a clear violation of constitutional rights . . . it is the case of convicting a citizen as a punishment for not submitting to imprisonment in a concentration camp, based on his ancestry, and solely because of his ancestry, without evidence or inquiry concerning his loyalty and good disposition towards the United States." U.S. Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts (Korematsu vs. U.S. 323 U.S. 214: 65 S. Ct. 193-198), 1944 (fn 15).

"A concentration camp is one in which innocent citizens are imprisoned without charge of crime being lodged against them and held without hearing of any sort before a com-



For many of the older evacuees, the internment shattered their hopes of the American dream. The majority lost all of their life savings, families were separated, as life became one of despair, hopelessness and uncertainty.

petent tribunal." American Civil Liberties Union lawyer, 1944 (fn 16).

" . . . whether or not a citizen of the United States, may because he is of Japanese ancestry, be confined in barbed-wire stockade euphemistically termed assembly centers or relocation centers actually concentration camps." ACLU (Korematsu vs. U.S.) Dec. 18, 1944 (fn 17).

"The logical implication of our present concentration camps is the deportation after the war of all Japanese — aliens and American citizens alike."—by Charles Ogletree. The Nation, June 6, 1942.

" . . . we must move the Japanese in this country into a concentration camp somewhere, some place, and do it damn quickly." Repr. A. J. Elliott, House of Representatives (fn 18).

The foregoing quotations are but a sample of the many, many references made in the public print using the term "concentration camp" to describe the living compounds of Japanese Americans during the evacuation periods of 1942 to 1946. All of these statements were made a quarter century before the emergence of the Asian American movement.

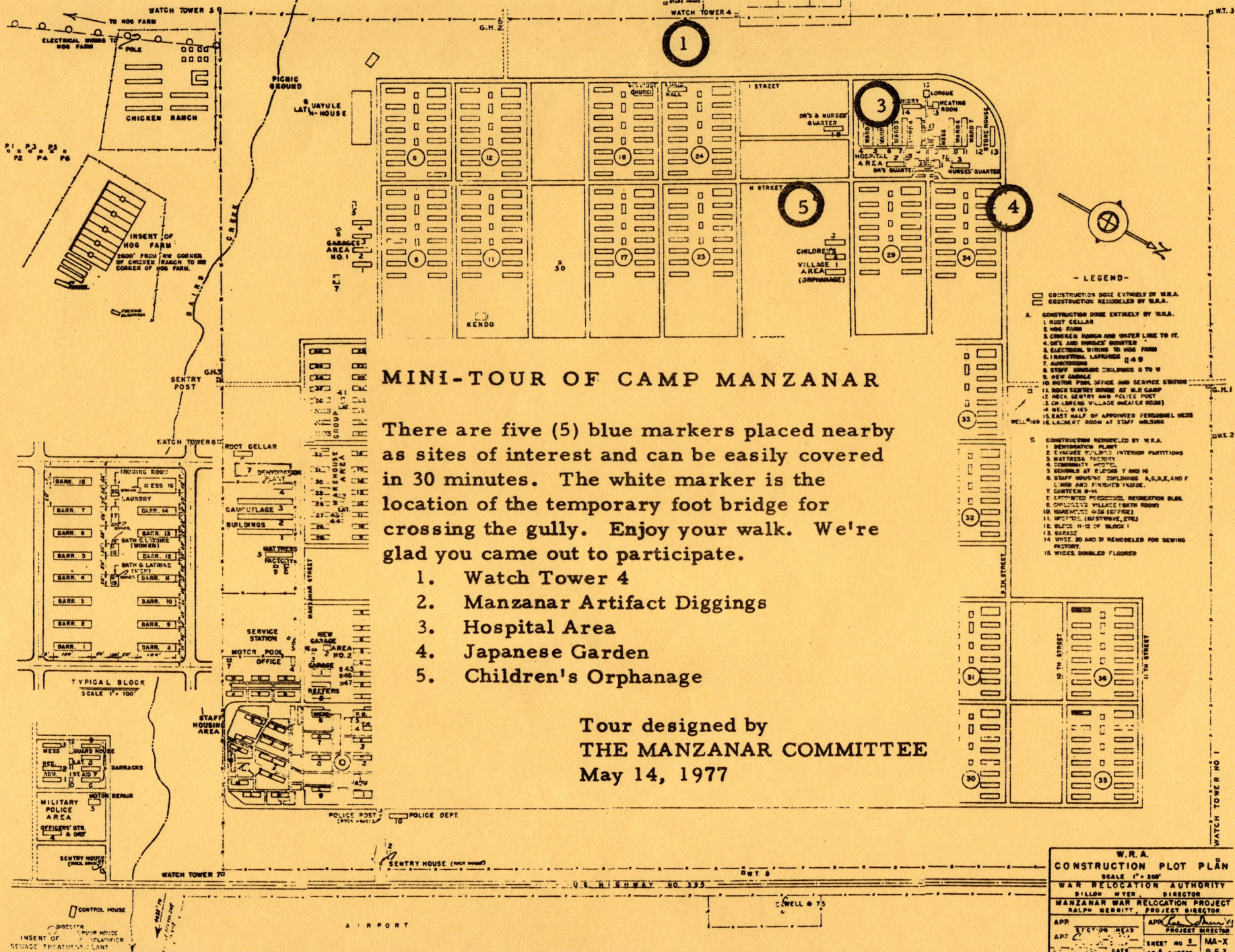
As much as anyone today among vocal Nisei or Sansei would like to take credit for coining the term, I'm afraid the over-whelming evidence indicates that the common use of the emotional term can be credited to non-Japanese long before it was revived in contemporary and popular usage.

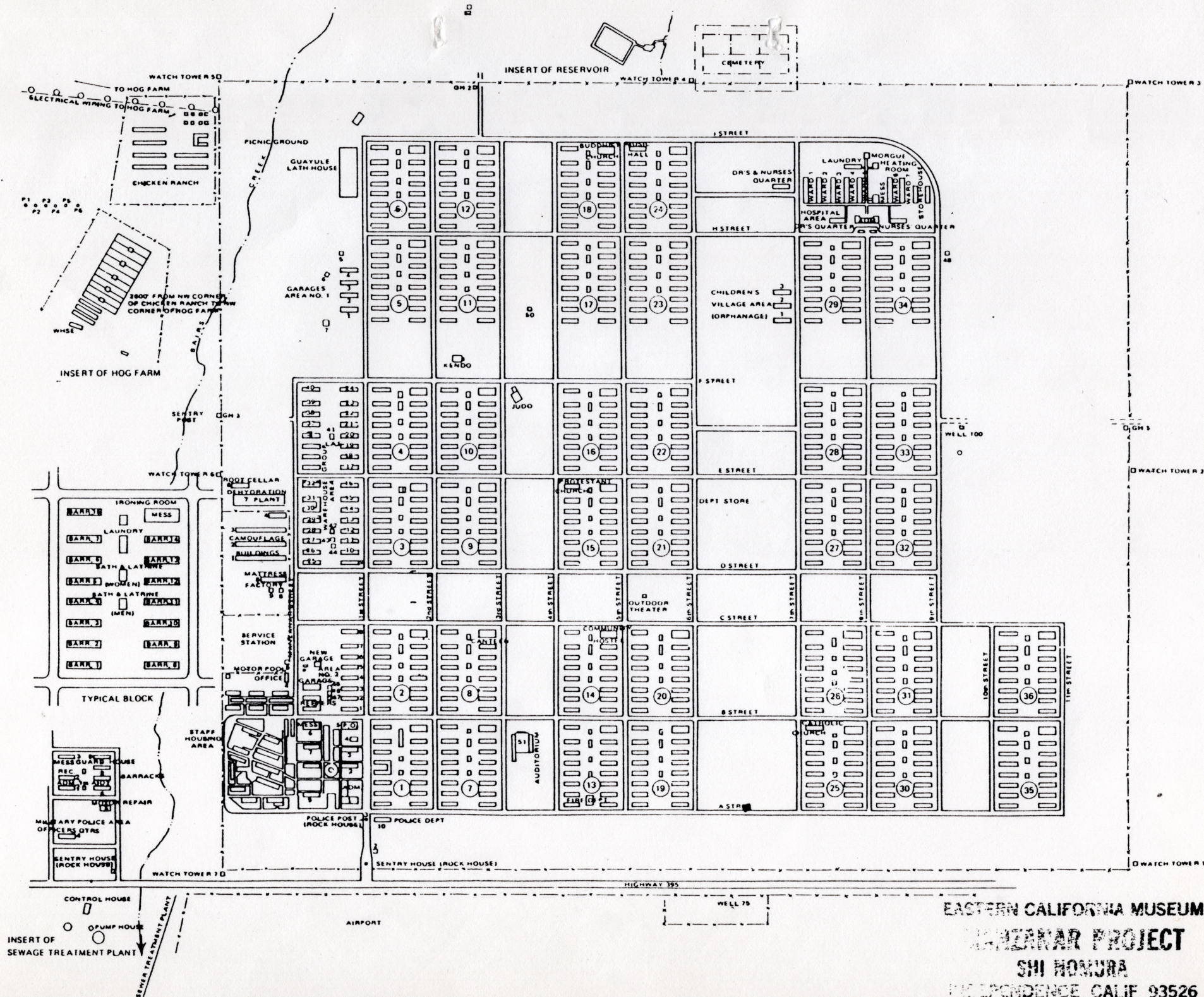
Coincidentally, the term has been further promoted by non-Japanese authors who have published books with such titles as *America's Concentration Camps* by Allan R. Bosworth 1968; Roger Daniel's *Concentration Camps, U.S.A.* 1971; and Paul Bailey's paperback title, *Concentration Camp U.S.A.* Of the many Japanese American authors who have written about the experience, the term has not been used in any of the titles, to my knowledge.

One of my favorite quotes is from Yale Professor of Law, Eugene V. Rostow, an eminent constitutional law authority who wrote in *Harper's Magazine* in September, 1945:

"One hundred thousand persons were sent to concentration camps on a record which wouldn't support a conviction for stealing a dog."

Co-authors Audrie Girdner and Anne Loftis in *The Great Betrayal* state on page 237.





EASTERN CALIFORNIA MUSEUM
 ARIZONA PROJECT
 SHI HOMURA
 WILSONVILLE, CALIF 93526

SELF-GUIDED TOURS OF MANZANAR

1981

Prepared by the Manzanar Committee

Although Manzanar was abandoned in December of 1945, the square mile where the camp once stood still contains many traces of what once stood there. The tours described in this guide can all be walked in one hour or less, but they will allow you to find some reminder of the history of Manzanar.

GETTING THERE

Manzanar is located in the Owens Valley, 11 miles north of Lone Pine on U.S. Highway 395. The stone houses that mark the old main gate (and where the plaque marking the site as a California state historical landmark is located) are just off the highway. Exactly one mile north on the left side of the highway is a cattle guard that marks the entrance to a dirt road that provides access to the Manzanar cemetery--the focus of the annual Manzanar Pilgrimage. See the map on the next page.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

There are two starting points for the tours: the stone houses next to U.S. 395, and the cemetery monument. The map on the next page locates the tours within the general layout of Manzanar, and in relation to the starting points. Select the tour that you would like to take, drive to the starting point . . . and you're all set.

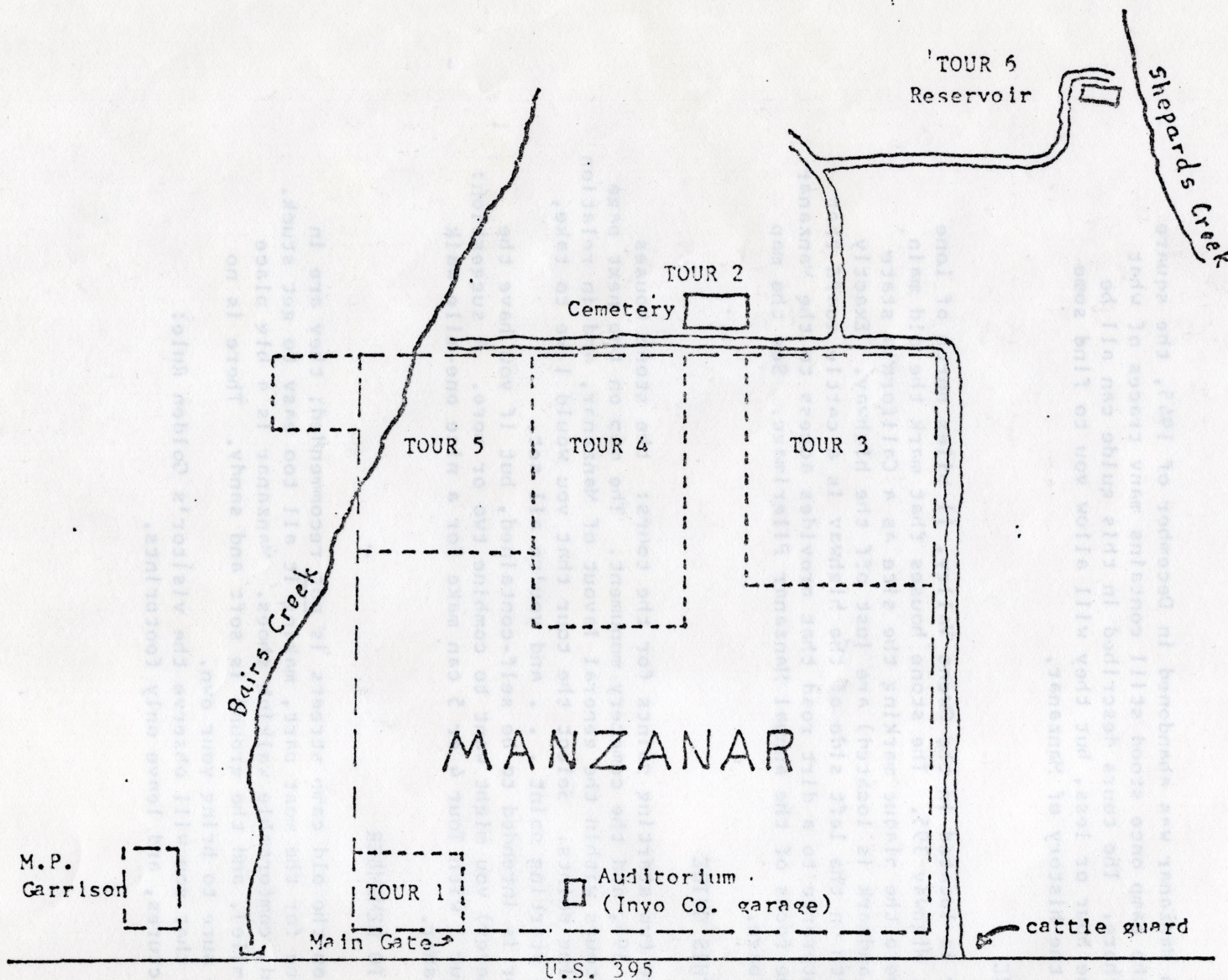
Each tour is intended to be self-contained, but if you have the time (and energy) you might want to combine two or more. A suggestion: combining Tour 1 with Tour 4 or 5 can make for a nice one-mile walk through Manzanar.

SOME THINGS TO REMEMBER

Driving on the old camp streets is not recommended; they are in terrible shape for the most part, making it all too easy to get stuck.

Wear good, comfortable walking shoes. Manzanar is a big place (one square mile), and the ground is soft and sandy. There is no water, so be sure to bring your own.

We trust that you will observe the visitor's Golden Rule: take only pictures, and leave only footprints.



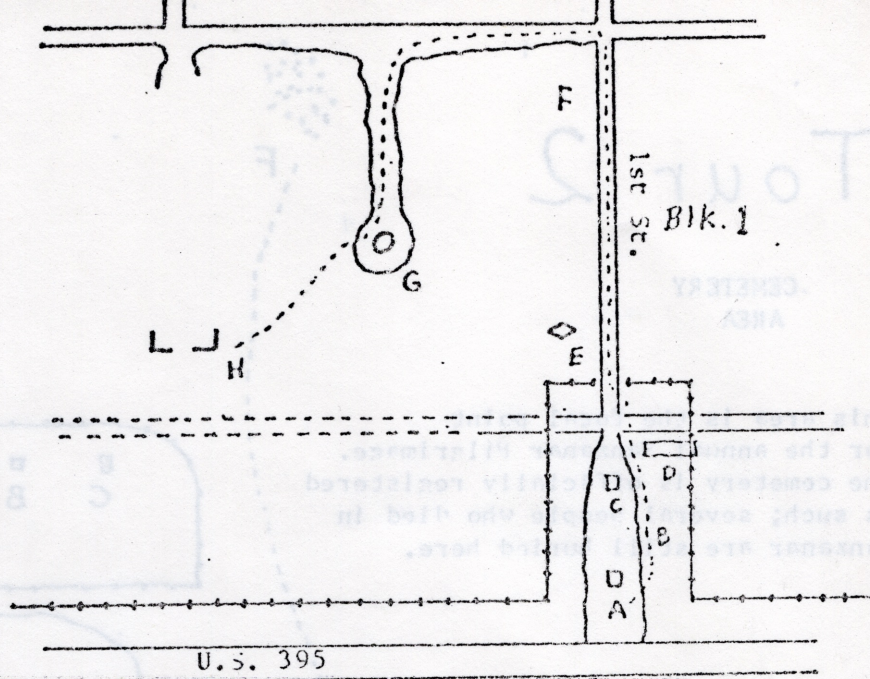
to Lone Pine
(11 miles)

to Independence
(7 miles)

Tour 1

ADMINISTRATION AREA

This was "Hakujin country", where W.R.A. officials and employees had their offices and quarters.



The tour starts at the Military Police stone house (A). This was the control point that anyone entering or leaving Manzanar had to clear. This structure (and the stone house behind it) were erected in 1942 by Mr. Rvozo Kado, an Issei stonemason who later constructed the Manzanar cemetery monument. His intention was to construct something substantial enough so that it would mark the presence of the camp long after the camp itself was gone. The Manzanar plaque was cemented in place by Mr. Kado in 1973, during the Fourth Manzanar Pilgrimage.

The wooden uprights that you pass as you pull off the highway once carried a carved sign, announcing the "Manzanar War Relocation Center".

Moving on, the area between the stone houses (B) provided space for visitor parking, and also an area for people leaving camp to gather for final clearance. The other stone house (C) was occupied by the camp internal security police--it was the inner checkpoint.

The cement slab just beyond and to the right of the police stone house (D) was the foundation for the Manzanar police station. It was in front of this location, on December 6, 1942, that the Manzanar Riot reached its bloody climax when M.P.'s fired on a crowd massed before the station; two men died as a result of disturbances set off by the arrest of Harry Ueno and two others by the camp administration for allegedly beating up Fred Tayama, a JACL official. Ueno, who had raised the ire of camp officials for attempting to organize a kitchen workers union (and investigating sale of camp food supplies on the black market), was being held inside the police station at the time the shootings took place.

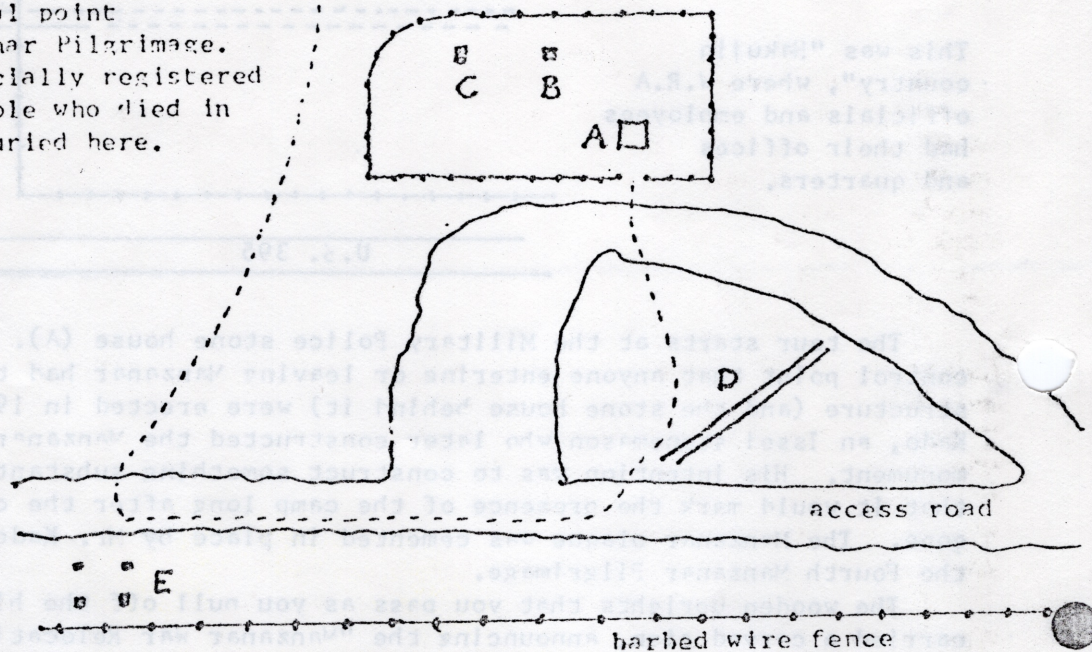
The street that you are looking up is "1st Street", and runs all the way to the other side of the camp. It marked the boundary between the evacuee and administrative parts of the camp.

Walking up 1st Street, one can find the walkway separator (E) that marks the entrance to the administration building, and the stone borders of the camp post office (F). Turn left at the intersection, and you can find your way to the stone and cement traffic circle center (G), once planted in cacti and bearing the names of the people who built it. Visible from here, and only a short distance away, are the patio walls of the caucasian recreation club (H). This substantial structure, built for the pleasure of the W.R.A. staff, is in stark contrast to the tarpaper-covered barracks that were living quarters for the Japanese American evacuees. It is mute testimony to the caste system that existed in all the W.R.A. camps from beginning to end.

Tour 2

CEMETERY AREA

This area is the focal point for the annual Manzanar Pilgrimage. The cemetery is officially registered as such; several people who died in Manzanar are still buried here.



The tour starts with the cemetery itself--specifically, with its most prominent feature, the monument erected in 1943 under the supervision of Mr. Ryoze Kado, the Issel stonemason who had earlier built the stone houses that stand at the main gate (A). The characters on the face of the shaft read "I Rei To" ("soul consoling tower" or "tower of memory").

The small stone for Jerry Ogata (B) is a recent replacement for a concrete marker of the same size that was battered and lying on its side when the Manzanar pilgrimages began in 1969. Ogata died, only 3 months old, in 1943. The battered marker further on (C) has special significance: it marks the first burial at Manzanar.

The fence around the cemetery was largely rebuilt during the 1977 and 1978 Manzanar pilgrimages.

Moving out, toward the camp itself, you will find a remaining section of an aqueduct (D) that was built to supply water to garden plots cultivated within the camp.

Follow the road to your left, and you will come upon the foundation blocks for watch tower four (E). Manzanar had eight such watch towers, one on each corner of the camp, and one (such as tower four) mid-way on each side. Armed Military Police watched the camp from these towers 24 hours a day.

Guiding on the south end of the cemetery, a short walk will bring you to the pits where most of Manzanar's cups, plates, and bowls ended up (F). The Manzanar mess halls were equipped with Army-issue crockery, and when the camp shut down it was disposed of by heaping it into this pit and crushing it all under the weight of a heavy vehicle. Each year, erosion exposes a new layer of shards.

Tour 3

HOSPITAL AREA

The tour begins in front of the cemetery monument. Pass through the gate in the barbed wire fence, continue until you encounter the remains of a paved street ("I Street"). Follow this street, heading right until you encounter an intersection. Then head off diagonally as shown.

You are heading into the grounds of the Manzanar Hospital, and should easily encounter the slab of the laundry (A). This spot looks down over the area where the wards were located. Walk down through the ward area, and after passing through the area where the hospital administration complex was located, you will reach another street.

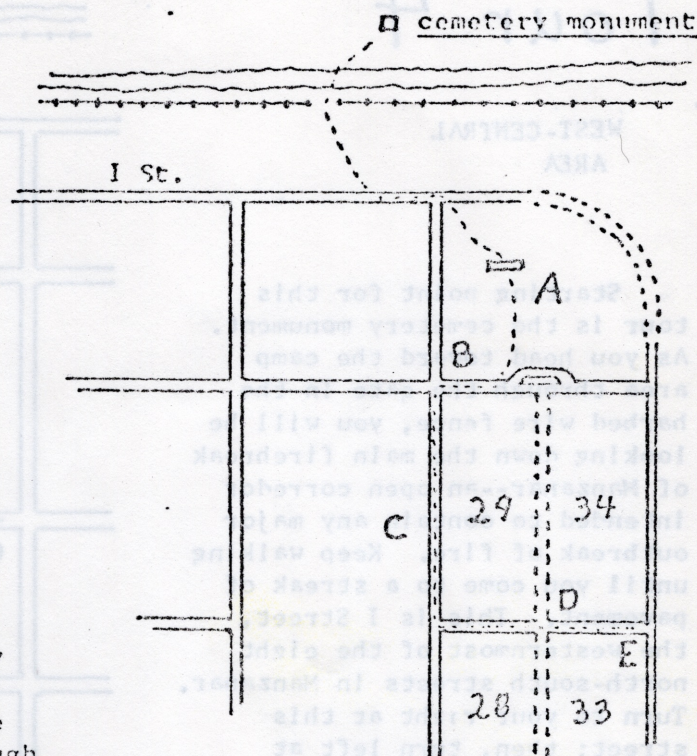
Heading to your right will soon bring you to another intersection, where the hospital garden (B) was located. The garden pond is still there, although clogged with brush. Head left, down the street you have come to, and you will pass the site of the Childrens Village (C). This was an orphanage, run under the supervision of the Maryknoll Order--the only such institution in any of the ten war Relocation Authority camps.

The Childrens Village was built in one of the four firebreaks that cut through the camp, and which were intended to contain fires, should any break out in the highly flammable barracks in which evacuees lived. This firebreak was the largest, and provided natural space for baseball games, concerts, film shows, garden projects, as well as space for an orphanage. It remains "the" firebreak for many who were in Manzanar.

Turn left at the next street, and you will encounter a large, upright stone at the corner of Block 34 (D). According to one story, Manzanar-grown produce was exhibited here.

Further on, near the end of the street, will be found the remains of a garden (E). It is difficult to realize, especially in view of the overgrown nature of the blocks you are now standing in, that in 1942 the camp site was largely bare. Gardens such as this one, plus the tree planting that has produced much of the present vegetation, were the work of the people in camp. It was their effort to make habitable an environment that--for all they knew--might have become their home for the rest of their lives.

The easiest way to return to the cemetery is to retrace your steps back to the firebreak, and head back up. The cemetery monument will be in plain view.



Tour 4

WEST-CENTRAL AREA

Starting point for this tour is the cemetery monument. As you head toward the camp area through the gate in the barbed wire fence, you will be looking down the main firebreak of Manzanar--an open corridor intended to contain any major outbreak of fire. Keep walking until you come to a streak of pavement. This is I Street, the westernmost of the eight north-south streets in Manzanar. Turn to your right at this street; then, turn left at the first intersection you come to. You will now be on 6th Street, which marks the south side of the main firebreak.

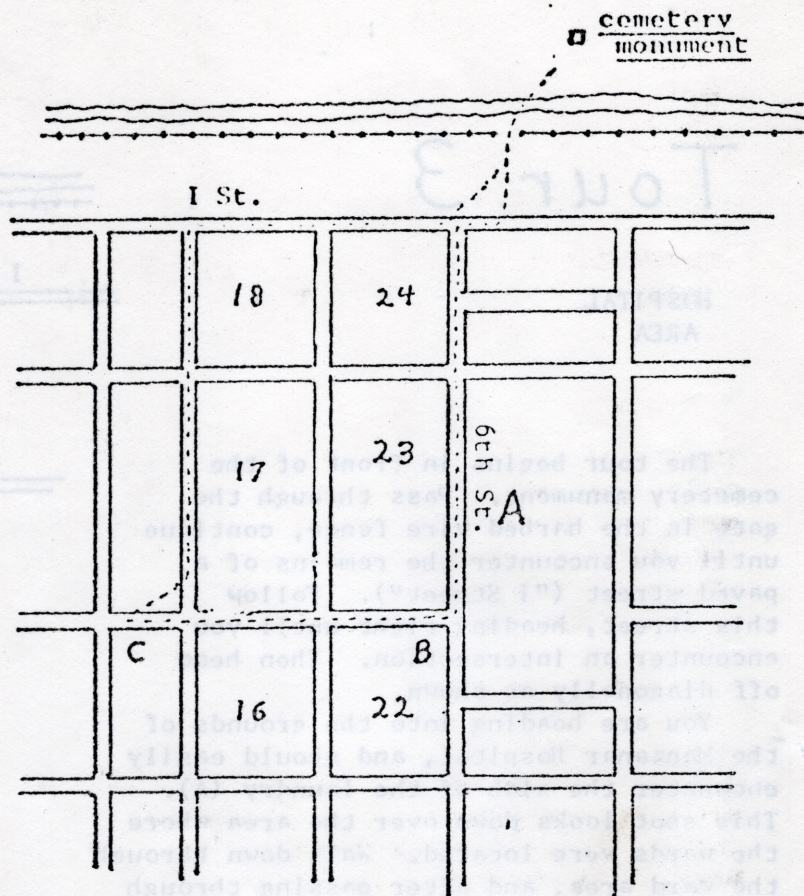
As you walk down this street, you will be passing some representative blocks. Take a side trip into Block 24 or Block 23, and you will be able to see, down the center of the block, the foundation slabs for the block utility buildings: men's latrine, women's latrine, laundry, ironing. The water faucets that were the water supply for individual barrack buildings may be found also. The trees you see were planted during the war, for the most part. Their growth has radically changed the appearance of the site, which had few trees in this area in 1942.

It may seem hard to imagine, but this bare patch of ground (A) was once the site of an attractive park. "Merritt Park", as it was called (after the Manzanar camp director, Ralph Merritt) had an artificial stream, with an attractive wooden bridge across it. The bridge appears in a number of pictures in Manzanar High School yearbooks.

Just beyond the intersection you will have reached by now is the first garden project at Manzanar (B), built in August, 1942.

Continue down the street you have reached for two blocks, and you will find the foundation slab of the Manzanar Judo Dojo (C). The care taken in building the Dojo can be judged by its placement (the trees were here before the war), and the general layout. From here, you have a clear view of the auditorium building (now used by Inyo County as a garage), with the Inyo Mountains rising in the background.

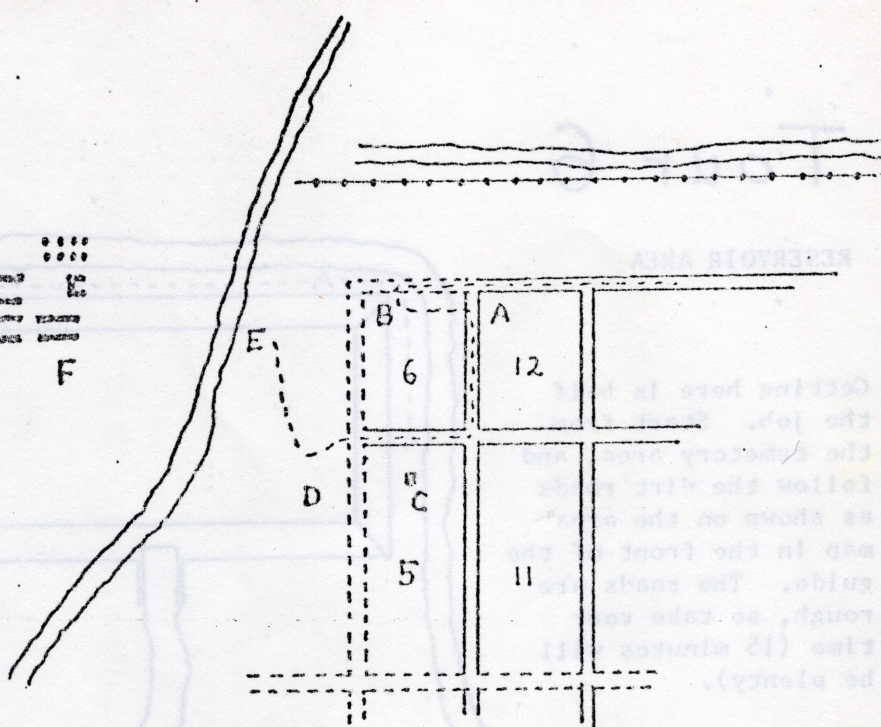
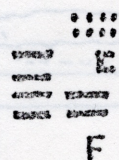
The street you crossed over before reaching the Judo Dojo site makes for a convenient way back to your starting point.



Tour 5

SOUTH-WEST CORNER AREA

It may take a little walking to get here, but there are some interesting things to see in this area.



Starting from the cemetery monument, go through the gate in the barbed wire fence and turn right at the street you encounter. Keep track of the intersections as you walk past them; you will pass four of them as you head south, toward Bairs Creek.

The last two blocks (6 and 12) that you would pass before reaching the creek contain good examples of the garden projects that were a characteristic part of camp life. The Block 12 garden (A) is a good example of a water pond garden. The Block 6 garden will be a little harder to find (B), due to the total deterioration of the roads that formed this corner of the block, but it is representative of the rock gardens that also were part of the effort made by people in camp to beautify what had been nothing but bare sandy soil and ugly tar paper barracks.

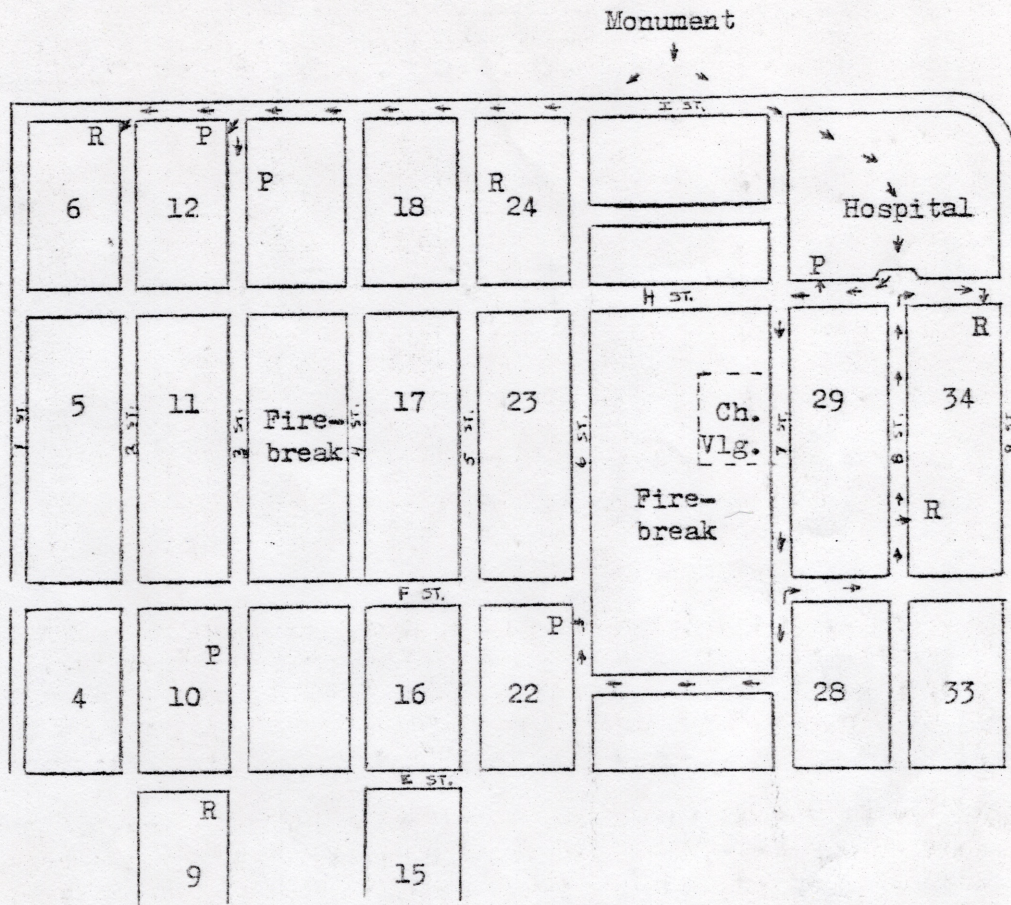
Now, backtrack to the street next to the Block 12 garden. Head down this street, and turn right at the first intersection you come to. Before going much further, head into Block 5 for a short distance. You should find a unique legacy of the tree-planting that was done in Manzanar by the people confined there: the Block 5 ironing room slab, with full-grown trees forming walls around it on three sides (C). The saplings planted during the war managed to survive the building removal and demolition that took place after the camp was closed down.

Continue on down the street you were on, and you will reach the general area of the Manzanar guayule project (D). This wartime experiment in obtaining natural rubber from the guayule bush never got past the laboratory stage, due to the availability of synthetic rubber from oil, but the feasibility of the idea was demonstrated here, by Japanese Americans.

Go a little further, and you will reach Bairs Creek. This part of the creek was a picnic ground (E). It was a nice, secluded area, and no clearance from the powers-that-be was needed to get to it. You may be able to spot the concrete steps that were made to make access to the creek bed easier.

You may wish to head back now, but if you have a little time and are not afraid to rough it a little bit, find a good spot to cross the creek bed. On the other side is the Manzanar chicken ranch (F), surprisingly well preserved, down to the BBQ pit.

GARDEN MINI-TOURS 7 & 8



P = pond alone or pond in a rock garden.
R = rock garden, with no visible pond.

SIMPLIFIED TOUR INSTRUCTIONS:

For Tour 7, start from in front of the monument & walk east until you reach "I" Street. Turn left & after crossing Seventh Street cut across the hospital area. Watch for the large floor slab of the laundry, the small cement pads for the wards, the reddish concrete slab bench & the fish pond which is in the southeast corner. Next, go south on "H" Street a short distance & turn left on Seventh Street. Watch for the small cement pads on your right which remain from the Children's Village. Turn right at the first street, which is a long block distance. Turn right on Sixth Street & watch for the Block 22 Garden on your left. Now, retrace your steps back to the north side of the firebreak & turn right on "F" Street. When you see the large upright rock at "F" & Eighth, turn left. The large park will be on your right. Then continue on to "H" Street & turn right. At the end of the block is the Block 34 Garden. Return.

For Tour 8, start from in front of the monument & walk south on "I" Street. Just after the fourth intersection you can see the Block 12 Garden & nearby down Third Street is another small pond. Go south on "I" Street one more block to see the Block 6 Garden. You can return by walking back towards the north & the easily visible monument.

CRT 483

MINI-TOUR 7
HOSPITAL AREA PLUS FOUR GARDENS

Begin the tour in front of the cemetery monument by facing east (toward the highway). Pass thru the fence opening & continue into the camp until you are ready to cross paved Street "I" (the first north-south street). Now turn left (north) & walk 125 feet until you reach an intersection. Then walk cross country diagonally right.

On your left you should soon see the large concrete slab of the hospital laundry. To the east of it is the lower level ground where the hospital wards were situated. The sixteen inch square concrete foundation pads are still in the ground. You may find a reddish concrete slab at ground level. It once served as a bench but drifting sand has filled in around it. Continue walking east & you will enter the hospital administration area. Then you will hit "H" Street.

Turn right (south) on "H" Street & you will quickly see the well preserved pond of the Hospital Garden in the middle of a grove of trees. After Buneyomen Wada & Zintaro Okami landscaped the hospital grounds with five kinds of trees, Riyoza Kado placed the rocks & flagstones. When you are finished viewing the garden, walk on south a short distance until you reach Seventh Street. Go left.

Walking east you will have Block 29 on your left & the large firebreak on your right. This firebreak contained pear orchards & the Children's Village. This orphanage was supervised by the Maryknoll Order & was unique among the ten War Relocation Authority camps. Its site is evidenced by the sixteen inch square concrete foundation pads. Walk east the entire length of this firebreak block until you reach a road that goes south. Turn right & cross the firebreak. After crossing you will intersect Sixth Street. Turn right again & walk west 175 feet to where "F" Street intersects.

Here you will find the fallen remains of the famous large cottonwood tree of the Block 22 Messhall. Here also is the lovely figure eight fish pond called "Otoba no Ike". A professional gardener, Mr. Nishi, designed it & much of the work was done by the cook, Harry Ueno. The concrete bridge was finished August 9, 1942 & is so inscribed. It was judged second in the late 1942 garden contest & in some ways is even prettier today.

Now retrace your steps back to the opposite point on the firebreak, describing a huge "U". "F" Street picks up again on the north side of the firebreak & you should walk north. You will be walking the width of Block 29 on your left again & Block 28 on your right. Presently you will see a large upright stone at the next intersection. According to one story, Manzanar grown produce was exhibited here. Turn left at this intersection of "F" & Eighth Streets. Continue walking west & after a hundred feet you will notice many stones on your right in Block 34. These mark the half acre site of a park with an island, two mini-lakes, a waterfall & a rustic tea house. Tak Muto supervised its construction late in 1942. It appears often in the photographs of those few persons who had cameras. As you reach the west end of this Pleasure Park you can find an even larger upright stone hidden among the trees.

Continue walking west until you again reach "H" Street by the hospital. Turn right (north) & you will shortly spot the garden by "H" & Ninth Streets. This garden, "San-Shi-En", has been described as the camp's most beautiful. Indeed, it won the 1942 garden contest. Its mini-lake has filled in, but the many large beautiful rocks are in place as well as the stone bridge. You can walk the tree lined path that will start you back toward the monument. Mr. Kubota, Mr. Kayahara & Mr. Murakami prepared this garden & path.

MINI-TOUR 8
SOUTHWEST CORNER GARDENS

Begin the tour in front of the cemetery monument by facing east (toward the highway). Pass thru the fence opening & continue into the camp until you are ready to cross paved Street "I" (the first north-south street). Turn right (south) & walk some distance while counting the tee intersections. Just after the first intersection (Sixth Street) is a small gulley cutting "I" Street. Leading in a few yards to where the Block 24 Messhall stood is the remains of a nice concrete path with a cement bridge.

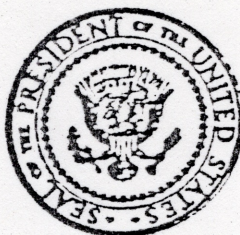
In the middle of this block is a deeper gulley cutting "I" Street. The next intersection then is Fifth Street. East 150 feet on this street lie the nearly obliterated remains of the Block 24 Garden (between Barracks 5 & 6). You can't tell it now, but this garden once included four small lakes, miniature bridges, & three Joshua trees from Death Valley 65 miles away. Today, only scattered rocks & one small dead remnant of a Joshua tree are evident. In June of 1942 it was said to be a unique garden & among this Center's greatest attractions. Former Bel Air landscaper William Katsuki built it. He started by hand carrying rocks from around the Center. Then came a wheelbarrow. Finally, a truck was pressed into service. Time has been much kinder to the next garden, the Block 12 Garden.

If you have been successful in counting the intersections you will find the Block 12 Garden just after the fourth tee intersection. This is just past the smaller firebreak with many dead trees & the large auditorium visible at the far end of camp. The Block 12 Garden is in the small grove of trees. Many fine rocks were found & brought in to include in the outlines of the pond & garden. Note the hollow cylinders in the cement where birch tree palisades once stood. Formerly there also stood a cascade at the top of the mound where water once fed into the pond. This beautiful & well preserved garden was not completed until the summer of 1943. It was visited then by two airmen from the Manzanar Airfield. Handsome John Payne, former actor, & Cleve Roberts, former Blue Network radio announcer. They were quickly mobbed by autograph seekers.

Now find nearby Third Street which separates Block 12 & the firebreak on its north. Walk east between the trees 150 feet on this road & you will see a small cement pond. This pond is on the firebreak side of Third Street. Look carefully as this pond is nearly hidden by the many trees overgrowing Third Street. The birch palisades are actually still partially intact around the cement sides of the pond. The surrounding trees are also taking over & their roots are cracking the cement.

Return to the larger pond. If you now walk south one block to the same corner of Block 6 you will discover the rocks of the first garden in camp. Sand has completely hidden the pond which once contained 160 trout & carp. Some of these red carp were sixteen inches long. A turtle also was included by the kitchen crew that constructed this garden under Riyozo Kado. Pine, cedar, & camellias were planted as well as the bamboo stalks that can still be seen. This garden was visited early in June 1942 by Manzanar Free Press reporter Sue Kunitomi Embrey & an open house was held in early October.

The monument starting point can easily be regained by walking straight north on "I" Street. Stop again to admire the artistry & craftsmanship of the Block 12 Garden.



An American Promise

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In this Bicentennial Year, we are commemorating the anniversary dates of many of the great events in American history. An honest reckoning, however, must include a recognition of our national mistakes as well as our national achievements. Learning from our mistakes is not pleasant, but as a great philosopher once admonished, we must do so if we want to avoid repeating them.

February 19th is the anniversary of a sad day in American history. It was on that date in 1942, in the midst of the response to the hostilities that began on December 7, 1941, that Executive Order No. 9066 was issued, subsequently enforced by the criminal penalties of a statute enacted March 21, 1942, resulting in the uprooting of loyal Americans. Over one hundred thousand persons of Japanese ancestry were removed from their homes, detained in special camps, and eventually relocated.

The tremendous effort by the War Relocation Authority and concerned Americans for the welfare of these Japanese-Americans may add perspective to that story, but it does not erase the setback to fundamental American principles. Fortunately, the Japanese-American community in Hawaii was spared the indignities suffered by those on our mainland.

We now know what we should have known then—not only was that evacuation wrong, but Japanese-Americans were and are loyal Americans. On the battlefield and at home, Japanese-Americans—names like Hamada, Mitsuori, Marimoto, Noguchi, Yamasaki, Kido, Munemori and Miyamura—have been and continue to be written in our history for the sacrifices and the contributions they have made to the well-being and security of this, our common Nation.

The Executive order that was issued on February 19, 1942, was for the sole purpose of prosecuting the war with the Axis Powers, and ceased to be effective with the end of those hostilities. Because there was no formal statement of its termination, however, there is concern among many Japanese-Americans that there may yet be some life in that obsolete document. I think it appropriate, in this our Bicentennial Year, to remove all doubt on that matter, and to make clear our commitment in the future.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that all the authority conferred by Executive Order No. 9066 terminated upon the issuance of Proclamation No. 2714, which formally proclaimed the cessation of the hostilities of World War II on December 31, 1946.

I call upon the American people to affirm with me this American Promise—that we have learned from the tragedy of that long-ago experience forever to treasure liberty and justice for each individual American, and resolve that this kind of action shall never again be repeated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundredth.

Gerald R. Ford

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NOTE: For information concerning speakers, films and programs
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